

CHURCH SCHOOL PLAN REJECTED BY LUTHERANS

Religious Instruction Necessary
Synod Admits; Constitution
Victory Sweeping.

BY REV. E. E. RYDEN.

St. Paul, Minn., June 17.—An attempt to put the Lutheran church on record in favor of the parochial school system as opposed to the public school met with failure yesterday afternoon in the 63rd annual convention of the Augustana synod, meeting here.

A strong arraignment of the soviet government of Russia by Dr. Lauritz Larsen, of Washington, D. C., president of the National Lutheran council, and authorization of the organization of the laymen of the synod into a national brotherhood marked the proceedings of the convention.

Rev. Carl Solomonson, of Rockford, Ill., led the movement in favor of a parochial school system. Charging that the public school had failed to provide adequate moral and religious instruction for the young, Rev. Solomonson advocated that the church establish its own schools, where children might be given at least one year of religious training in addition to other public school courses.

"I believe that all secondary education should be left to the state," said Mr. Ohlin. "We know that children are not getting the moral and religious education they ought to have but there is a tendency on the part of parents to pass the responsibility for their own failure to the public schools."

A substitute resolution offered by Dr. S. G. Haglund of Boston, Mass., president of the New England conference, favoring the establishment of religious schools on Saturday was adopted. The synod also endorsed the week-day religious instruction plan adopted by various states, and the religious summer school.

Soviet Propaganda.
"Do you know that there are now 500 centers of propaganda being maintained by the soviet in this country to bring about the same kind of government here?" asked Dr. Larson. "It behooves us to be on our guard and to pray for grace and wisdom to guide us right as a nation."

Dr. Larson also brought a greeting from the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America and announced that an international Lutheran conference would be held in Leipzig, Germany, in August, 1923. The Augustana synod has voted to send a delegate.

Authority to organize the laymen of the synod into a synodical body to be known as the Brotherhood of the Augustana synod was given to Senator Henry N. Benson, St. Peter, Minn., had informed the synod of the laymen's plans and substituted a proposed constitution. The synod elected a provisional committee consisting of one member from each of the 12 conferences to call a convention of the laymen and to effect a preliminary organization.

Approve Constitution.
Complete victory for the centralization wing of the synod was scored when final ratification was given to the new synodical constitution. The final vote which definitely committed the church body to the new policy in the administration of its affairs was 161 to 50. Two-thirds majority was required for ratification. The Minnesota conference joined hands with the New York and New England conferences in a vain attempt to stem the tide toward centralization. The crucial test case was when proposal came before the convention to create a general board of education to supervise all the educational work of synod and conferences.

Protests against the move were prevented from the St. Peter district of the Minnesota conference and from the New York City conference. Dr. M. Stolpe of New York City, president of the New York conference and a member of the board of directors of Upsala college, Kenilworth, N. J., contended against further encroachment on the powers of the conference. He announced that plans had already been launched to raise \$500,000 for that institution, and that the eastern conferences desired to work out its own plans.

The centralization forces were led by Dr. Peter Peterson of Chicago, president of the Illinois conference. "We need to get together as a whole synod on a common educational program," said Dr. Peterson. "It is time for us to begin to change the nature of our synodical institutions within the respective borders. Augustana college is the only institution which has been controlled by the synod."

Another move toward centralization was taken when the synod voted to create a single board of foreign missions. The foreign mission work has heretofore been directed by two boards, the synodical board and the China mission board. The latter body will be abolished.

Questionnaire Completed.
Successful completion of the questionnaire by the synod members was reported yesterday afternoon to the Augustana synod, meeting in its sixty-third annual convention. State Senator Henry N. Benson, St. Peter, Minn., chairman of the laymen's pension committee, declared that \$502,539 had been raised by the board, the synod now has a total of more than \$900,000 in its pension fund.

On turning over the results of the laymen's work, Senator Benson expressed the hope "that this love offering from the people of our church may be the means of paying in part the deferred compensation to our faithful clergymen."

The synodical report was signed by Senator Benson, N. A. Nelson, Chicago; K. T. Anderson, Rock Island, Ill.; C. L. Erickson, Jameson, N. Y.; G. D. Hanson, Sioux City, Iowa; Gustaf Ristrom, Minneapolis; and Dr. J. A. Christensen, Chicago. Dr. A. Brandelle, president of the synod, expressed the thanks of the synod to the laymen for their successful achievement, and Dr. A. Norrbon, Des Moines, Iowa, chairman of the pension board, voiced the appreciation of the board.

The amounts raised by the various conferences for the pension fund follow: California, \$5,087; Columbia, \$10,138; Canada, \$2,971; Illinois, \$10,082; Iowa, \$3,602; Kansas, \$25,617; Minnesota, \$141,463; Nebraska, \$30,377; New York, \$1,150; New England, \$27,355; Red River, \$20,168; Superior, \$19,513; Mountaineer, \$145; Montana, \$129; Southeastern, \$223; donations, \$191; interest, \$40,666.

K. T. Anderson, treasurer of the synod, reported that a legacy of \$3,556 had been received by the synod from the estate of S. Olaf Linman, French Lake, Minn.

NO FAVORS FOR SHIPS AHEAD OF FARM BENEFITS

Illinoisans in Congress Hesitate at Rushing Subsidy Bill; Mann Next Chairman

Washington News Bureau. Rock Island Argus.

Washington, D. C., June 17.—With the adjournment of congress apparently less than a month off, Illinois representatives find themselves in the greatest quandary of the whole session. They knew they were in it when President Harding announced last week that the ship subsidy bill passed before adjournment, he would call a special session in the fall to consider it.

So with their campaign before them, they must decide whether the will of the president is compatible with the desire of constituents back home, and their own intuition is practically their only guide. A poll taken this week showed that a large majority of the downstate delegation in congress will favor the subsidy bill, though they will scan its provisions critically and perhaps demand changes in some of them. Not more than one or two representatives from large farming communities, are expected to vote against the measure.

As the committee on merchant marine has just made its final draft of the bill, none of the Illinois congressmen had studied it thoroughly before the interviewers talked with them. But not a single one expressed even mild enthusiasm over the prospect of having to force it through this session.

The views of the majority seemed well expressed by Congressman John C. McKenzie, Elizabethtown, Va., chairman of the committee on military affairs, who said that it was very fortunate that a matter of such importance had to be considered in haste. McKenzie is one of those who will study the scope of the bill most carefully. He is particularly interested because of his connection with the military affairs committee, in the reported statement of Chairman Lasker of the shipping board that army transports and every other branch of American shipping will eventually be turned over to private concerns under the subsidy plan.

"Any such plan would be extremely foolhardy," said McKenzie. "I am in favor of a ship subsidy with limits, but I am dead against any plan which would turn the hands of private shipping interests."

Representative L. E. Wheeler, Springfield, is another who favors the principle of the subsidy but is going to wait certain that the proposed bill contains with its ideas before he votes for it. He does not believe that private shipping interests should be given too wide a dispensation by the government. The sentiment among Illinoisans from agricultural districts is that shipping interests should receive no more favors from the government than the farmer has during his hard times. They compare the proposal that the government shall make loans to ship owners up to 75 percent of the value of the vessels at 2 percent interest with federal loans to farmers up to 50 percent of the value of their land and 5-12 percent interest and are unable to see where the maritime forces deserve such an advantage.

It is said that Representative Frank Funk, Bloomington, is among those who will vote against the bill if the allowances it gives to the shipping interests are not modified radically. Representative Edward J. King, also a strong supporter of the agricultural interests, has not yet made up his mind whether to support the subsidy. He, too, feels that it allows private shippers more than their due.

There is no disposition among the Illinois delegation apparently to criticize the president's action. His views on the question simply differ to a degree with theirs. And they are waiting for the debate on the floor of the house with its opportunity for amendments and changes in the subsidy bill, to clear up the situation and give them arguments to take back to the voters in their districts.

A firm conviction that Representative James G. Mann, Chicago, may have another chance at the speakership when the next congress convenes has been voiced recently by a number of influential Republican congressmen.

Facing a greatly reduced majority in the Sixty-sixth congress, more than a few G. O. P. congressmen have predicted that a demand for a new speaker will become emphatic once the new members take their seats. Just how emphatic will depend on the narrowness of that majority, for the present speaker, Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts, while not regarded as a powerful figure, is popular with his colleagues.

Veteran Republicans, however, realize how essential a strong man in the house chair is to the exercise of party power. Those who are now mentioning Mann's name do not believe that, if the G. O. P. majority is considerably thinned, Gillett can hold his place against a stronger candidate.

An objection frequently voiced since Gillett took the leadership, and one apt to throw the votes of many western representatives against him at the next congress is that his occupancy of the throne gives Massachusetts the gavel in both houses as Vice-President Coolidge presides over the senate. This, together with the fact that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, one of the two most important committees in that body, has occasioned dissatisfaction among the Congressional delegations from commonwealths larger and more populous than the Bay state.

This protest against "Massachusetts in the saddle" may work doubt to Mann's advantage. Not only does it bring much western opposition against Gillett, but it also turns the same tide against Congressman Joseph Walsh, Massachusetts, who is held by many to be the most logical candidate for the speakership aside from Mann.

The first mention of Mann's possible candidacy naturally came from Illinois congressmen. Not only are the majority of them loyal to the veteran Chicagoan, who has been Republican floor leader in four congresses, but they feel that he was "stabbed in the back" when the Republicans eventually returned to power. He was twice the choice of the Republican minority for the speakership against the late Champ Clark and it had been taken for granted that he would receive the post when it again came to the gift of his party.

Reasons have been given why Mann was not elevated to the rostrum in 1920, but several Illinoisans have alleged since that he was betrayed by some whom he thought his best friends, and he is said to have that opinion himself. A story has been told that he had been intimate with the "Big Fire" packing interests in Chicago was named as the reason for his defeat, but his friends have denied this, saying that he was the victim of a group of scheming congressmen from eastern states who elected Gillett with the aid of such newcomers as they could line up.

Mann takes little interest in the report that the congressional wind is again blowing his way. He claims that he has nothing so much as to finish his services in the house without further responsibility.

"This congress has been the most pleasant of my career," he told an interviewer last week. "I've had nothing to do but tend to my ordinary duties and represent my district to the best of my ability."

But his adherents from Illinois and other states are paying no heed to this. They say he's the only man for the job and will be drafted if he refuses to be a candidate.

There are few Republicans in Washington who envy Senator McMillin McCormick the extra duty he is now performing, that of chairman of the senatorial campaign committee. With 34 senators to be elected this fall from 36 states and the outlook for Republican regulars none too bright, judging from the results in the three states which have thus far held primaries, there is an evident need for a "steady hand at the throttle," and McCormick's efforts will be viewed by critical eyes.

His G. O. P. colleagues, however, are agreed that thus far his tactics have been astute. His policy in primary campaigns has been one of "hands off." He immediately pledged united support to the nominee, regardless of the latter's political complexion. The general belief is that he will make "harmony" his slogan and work without restraint for every man nominated by the Republicans in an effort to check threatened party disruption.

PIGGLY WIGGLY STORE OPENED

Help-Yourself Grocery Begins Operation in Downtown Location.

Piggly Wiggly received an ovation today when it opened another of its 900 stores located throughout 46 states, at 218 Eighteenth street. Hundreds of people took a trip around the store in the Piggly Wiggly section to view the stock of national-known groceries which the company carries. Carnations were given as souvenirs to each visitor. W. W. Orlick, district manager, and Leo W. Clymer, city manager, received the crowds.

The local store is situated in the old location of the Rock Island Daily Union. The fixtures are like that of other Piggly Wiggly stores, the colors being brown, yellow and blue. Entering on the left, the customer passes through the first aisle where he takes a basket, views the prices and products, and makes his choice. There are no salesmen. After winding through the store, the location of the various materials being exactly alike in each of the Piggly Wiggly stores, the customer comes to the gate where his purchase is added on a machine, wrapped, and payment made. The store will carry fresh vegetables, fruits, dairy products, bread, dried fruits and groceries of all kinds.

The Piggly Wiggly company opened a store in Mobile a week ago and has been operating one in Davenport three years. The company is but five years old and has made itself a reputation which is nationally known. It was founded in Memphis, Tenn.

are in the Peoria district. Only one of them, located at Pekin, is said to be in operation now. The owners of the others, in petitions to congress, have stated that they cannot open their plants as long as seaboard distilleries can import blackstrap without paying a tariff.

As the situation now stands, blackstrap molasses will not be considered until near the close of the tariff debate. Unless the "farm bloc" demands the desired duty for the protection of farmers selling corn, it is not believed the senate, rushing to get through, will consider the item again.

The federal judges' bill, under which Illinois will receive either one or two more federal judgeships, is gathering dust in the files of the senate judiciary committee, as far as can be ascertained. Several weeks ago the house conferees, impatient at the delay of the senate representatives in coming to an agreement on the provisions of the bill, withdrew from discussion and announced that the next move was up to the senators. It is understood that one of the provisions of the house conferees' bill for the granting of two additional judgeships to Illinois.

Though it seemed probable at one time that Judge Landis' successor in the Chicago district would be named at once, regardless of what became of the judges' bill, but latest information is that it, too, will await the final report on the bill. The reason given for this is the desire of Senators McKinley and McCormick to name James H. Wilkinson, assistant attorney-general of the United States, for the post. It is believed that the bill will undoubtedly get the judgeship to be provided for the northern Illinois district by the judges' bill.

Wilkinson is now occupied with the Small trial at Waukegan and to appoint him before its conclusion would be to neglect Judge Clegg, who will undoubtedly get the judgeship to be provided for the northern Illinois district by the judges' bill.

Assessing that the work of the Mississippi river commission will be hampered if the million dollars advanced for levee protection during the April floods is deducted from future appropriations, Representative R. J. Wilson has introduced a bill which would repeal that stipulation.

The original resolution, in order to get the money immediately provided that the secretary of the treasury should advance it against future appropriations. The present amendment assumes that the treasury is prosperous enough to afford the levee work without deducting the cost from the money furnished the Mississippi river commission in the future.

In order to ascertain how river floods may best be checked and damage to adjacent property prevented, Senator Ramsdell, Louisiana, proposes to establish a "national hydraulic laboratory" and has asked that congress provide \$200,000 for that purpose. The Ramsdell laboratory, which exists among the best authorities on methods of preventing flood damage. He would settle this by means of systematic research and careful study of flood control through all ages, going back as far as the days of Rome and Chaldea if necessary.

How Illinois senators voted last week: The house took only two record votes during the week. Those on parliamentarian matters. On June 10, Senator David Walsh, Massachusetts, proposed an amendment to the tariff which would have put cash registers on the free list, but it was rejected, and a 25 percent duty agreed upon. Senators McCormick and McKinley voted against the amendment and for the duty.

On June 11, the senate voted to put a tariff duty on steel knives amounting to 55 percent of their foreign value. Senators McCormick and McKinley voted for the duty.

ATTENTION, ELKS.
Members are requested to meet Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of our late member, Leonard Bengtson, 1220 Fourteenth and a-half street, to attend the funeral services.

CHARLES H. BLEUER, E. R. G. N. ISAACSON, Secretary.
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IMPROVEMENTS: The trust indenture securing these bonds contains a covenant whereby the company has guaranteed by secured contracts to make improvements to the building involving an expenditure of not less than \$1,000,000, for which no additional bonds may be issued. In the event that a less sum is expended, the difference shall be applied to retire bonds of this issue.

VALUES: The fair market value of the land owned in fee has been appraised by experts at \$4,320,412, which, together with the value of the building, with improvements, as estimated by independent appraisers, makes a total of \$7,173,333, or 226% of the total outstanding bonds of this issue.

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Use the street cars for the Saturday night downtown trip and save the time and inconvenience of hunting for parking space. The street cars will safely land you exactly in the center of things at the time that you want to be there and they will take you home just as comfortably.

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